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piece referred to in a previous communication, when, had the appearance been subjective, there would have been no reversal. Observation was continued until it clouded over at $6^h\ 15^m$ G.M.T. Three satellites *p.* and Titan *f.*

On the same date, at about 6^h G.M.T., Mr. H. E. Wood, M.Sc., made the following note:—"Ring seen distinctly as a sharp well-defined line on either side of the disc. I consider that it was brighter on the *f.* side. I did not see any points of increased brightness in the trace of the ring."

Jan. 9. Ring brighter—*f.* part decidedly thicker than *p.* part.

Jan. 11. *f.* part of ring is the thicker, but with the erecting eyepiece this is not so certain.

Johannesburg:
1908 *January* 13.

Note on the discovery of a Moving Object near Jupiter (1908 CJ).

(*Communicated by P. H. Cowell, F.R.S., for the Astronomer Royal.*)

Whilst examining a photograph of Jupiter's satellites VI and VII, taken on 1908 February 28 with the 30-inch reflector, a faint object was noticed by Mr. Melotte not far from the sixth satellite.

Photographs taken previously were then examined, and the object was identified and traced back as far as January 27. In all there are eight photographs taken on eight nights. The object is slightly brighter than J. VII, and its motion relatively to Jupiter during the month over which the observations extend is $+70^s{\cdot}58$ in R.A. and $+11'\ 39''{\cdot}2$ in Decl. At present the material available is insufficient to show conclusively whether it is a new satellite or a minor planet.

Provisional positions were obtained by referring the image on each plate to two stars chosen from the *Astronomische Gesellschaft* Catalogue.

More accurate places will be determined in the course of the reduction of the photographs of J. VI and VII.

Observations of Moving Object near Jupiter.

Date and G.M.T.	Apparent R.A.	Apparent Dec.	Exposure.	Object—Jupiter.	
				R.A.	Dec.
1908. d h m	h m s	° ′ ″		m s	′ ″
Jan. 27 12 44	8 45 51·78	+18 5 3·2	64 min.	−0 8·32	−43 15·8
Feb. 1 11 52	43 20·49	17 35·7	111 min.	+0 2·01	41 41·7
3 10 27	42 21·99	22 25·2	80 min.	6·47	41 4·7
22 10 57	33 35·48	19 5 48·9	100 min.	48·45	33 59·0
23 8 34	33 14·23	7 36·6	42 min.	50·56	33 36·7
24 12 25	32 47·26	9 51·2	80 min.	53·04	33 9·3
27 10 59	31 42·99	15 17·9	70 min.	1 0·04	31 59·8
28 11 29	31 21·67	17 5·3	80 min.	+1 2·26	−31 36·6

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Observations of the Transit of Mercury at Mauritius, 1907 November 14. By T. F. Claxton.

On the afternoon of the transit the weather was cloudy, but the Sun emerged from behind clouds about one minute before the internal contact at ingress, which occurred at $13^{d}\ 22^{h}\ 25^{m}\ 19^{s}$ G.M.T., whereas the computed time from N.A. data was $13^{d}\ 22^{h}\ 25^{m}\ 47^{s}$ G.M.T. The telescope used was a 6-inch equatorial by Cooke, with a diagonal eyepiece, power 80.

The Sun's limb was boiling considerably; the definition of the limb was bad, but of the spots at the centre and near the limb good.

Mercury appeared as a clear-cut black disc, perfectly circular, with no white spot or fringe.

No flashing across of cusps was detected.

Almost immediately after internal contact at ingress the Sun became obscured, and was not visible again until about 15 minutes before internal contact at egress. A careful watch was then made for any distortion, white spot, or disc, but none could be detected in the equatorial.

On examining the planet in the 2-inch telescope of the theodolite, however, with an eyepiece of power 40, undoubted distortion was noticed; but on rotating the graduated coloured glass it was found that the distortion rotated with it, indicating that it was an effect of the glass. No white spot or disc was noticed.

Mr. W. P. Ebbels, who continued watching the planet with the equatorial while I was observing with the theodolite, detected no distortion, white spot, or fringe.

The observed times of egress were as follows:—

	W. P. Ebbels with equatorial.	T. F. Claxton with theodolite.	Computed from N.A. data.
	d h m s	d h m s	d h m s
Internal contact .	14 1 46 24 G.M.T.	14 1 46 31 G.M.T.	14 1 46 40 G.M.T.
Bisected by Sun's limb	47 37 ,,	47 39 ,,	
External contact .	48 36 ,,	48 34 ,,	14 1 49 21 ,,

Mr. A. Walter took 11 photographs of the Sun with the photoheliograph near the times of ingress and egress, copies of five of which are presented to the Society.

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